

# HIGHLANDS REGIONAL WORKSHOP - GREEN CLIMATE FUND

WORKSHOP REPORT

21-23 May 2019

## **Awareness & Consultations on Green Climate Fund & the Role of the National Designated Authority on Climate Finance in Papua New Guinea.**

Highlander Hotel, Mount Hagen  
Western Highlands Province





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## Acknowledgements

The Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the implementing partners of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) 1st Readiness Project in Papua New Guinea, would like to thank and acknowledge the technical and logistical support and participation of the USAID Climate Ready Program at the four Regional GCF workshops held in Mt. Hagen for the Highlands Region from 21-23 May, followed by Lae 28-31 May for the Momase Region, 11-13 June in Kimbe for New Guinea Islands Region, and concluded in Alotau on the 9-12 July 2019 for the Southern Region.

The CCDA and GGGI would also like to take this opportunity to thank the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in PNG for the cooperation in organizing these four Regional GCF workshops alongside the Climate Change Management Act (CCMA) review workshops at the same location and dates which enabled enhanced participation in the workshops and a combined effort on logistics. The support of UNDP in this regard is gratefully acknowledged.

The CCDA also takes this opportunity to thank the GGGI for their technical support and the GCF and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for funding these workshops in each of the four regions.



## Acronyms and Abbreviations

CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority
CCMA	Climate Change Management Act
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
FPDC	Fresh Produce Development Company
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GCF	Green Climate Fund
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting & Verification
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan-III 2018-2022
NARI	National Agriculture Research Institute
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDA	National Designated Authority
PCCC	Provincial Climate Change Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCR	United States Climate Ready

# CHAPTER 1:

## Introduction

The issue of climate change has taken center stage in today's international discourse. Papua New Guinea and other Pacific island countries remain some of the most vulnerable in the world with PNG rated as the tenth (10<sup>th</sup>) most vulnerable country to the effects of climate change. Vulnerability to these effects cuts across sectors environmentally, socially and economically. Frequent rainfall causing crop failures, landslides and damage to roads and bridges effect economic activities in PNG; the spread of malaria in the Highlands region increases health risks; and sea-level rise with salt-water intrusion into freshwater systems flood and impact of PNG's coastal villages.

Despite PNG's positive economic outlook, and its status as a low greenhouse gas emitting nation, it has taken a bold stance both internationally and locally in rallying the 'call to action' on climate change issues. The recent Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP-III) has given greater prominence to adaptation and mitigation measures as risk aversion mechanisms to the country's increasing socio-economic potential within the Asia Pacific region. The Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), under PNG's Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Climate Change, has committed to implementing adaptation and mitigation actions in support of MTDP-III targets and aspirations.

PNG has committed to implementing its 'commitments' under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its 'obligations' under the Paris Agreement by enacting the *Climate Change Management Act (CCMA)* (2015) and the *Paris Agreement (Implementation) Act* (2016). PNG was one of the first countries to submit its nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 29 March 2016. CCDA was created following the enactment of the CCMA. The CCMA is the principal piece of legislation that deals with climate change related issues in PNG.

Following CCMA was the establishment of the 'CCDA' and the development of its 2018-2022 Corporate Plan. The Corporate Plan provides a 'strategic and priority action plan' for implementation. To implement these plans CCDA needs to build its capacity and requires access to climate finance including from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). CCDA is PNG's National Designated Authority (NDA)/Focal Point to the GCF. CCDA is currently building its capacity as an NDA through the GCF Readiness & Preparatory Support project (GCF Readiness), which is being implemented by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI); a multilateral organisation specialising in inclusive and climate resilient green growth as an economic model for poverty reduction.

As part of PNG's GCF Readiness project four regional workshops were organized to consult on climate change challenges and activities at the sub-national level and to develop greater awareness on the climate financial windows provided by GCF and CCDA's role as the NDA. The workshops were held to inform all stakeholders including the public and private sectors, civil society organizations and the sub-national level governments on how to access and utilize GCF funds through climate change mitigation and adaptation projects.

## CHAPTER 2: Objectives of the Regional Workshop

As the Delivery Partner to Papua New Guinea's Green Climate Fund Readiness program, GGGI in consultation with CCDA and other delivery partners designed the workshops with an aim to:

- Support the PNG Government to establish effective coordination mechanisms, strategic frameworks, build relevant capacity in government partners and to achieve higher quality, more innovative climate project proposals;
- Strengthen the role of CCDA as the NDA to the GCF and improving their coordinating capacity to ensure stakeholders across PNG understand and can implement GCF projects;
- Streamline the GCF NDA functions and governance processes to PNG by focusing on strengthening the role of Provincial Climate Change Committees (PCCC) as the main bottom up conduit for GCF processes including the GCF No Objection Procedure (NOL); and
- Serve as a consultation forum on issues related to CCDA's legal mandate i.e. CCMA and pending administrative regulations which serve as a complimentary purpose to the overall capacity building and stakeholder engagement process that GCF is supporting.
- Provide information to stakeholders on the NDA and GCF's roles, functions and procedures and focus on identifying processes to link and strengthen the GCF NDA functions, communication and governance to the sub-national level by focusing on awareness raising to the Provincial Climate Change Committees (the GCF NDA contact at the local level) and enabling them to participate in the GCF project development process.
- Provide information to and consult with stakeholders on the NDA's No Objection Letter (NOL) Procedure.
- Review the Climate Change (Management) Act to identify potential gaps in the implementation, enforcement and MRV capacities of the CCMA thereby creating a basis for provincial and local feedback to aid in creating a more attuned and effective CCMA.

A three-day Regional Workshop was held in each of the Papua New Guinea's four regions. This report covers the Highlands Regional Workshop held at the Highlander Hotel, Mt. Hagen, Western Highlands Province from 21-23 May 2019.



## CHAPTER 3: Summary of the Highlands Regional Workshop

Prior to the first Regional Workshop on the GCF in Mount Hagen, the CCDA with GGGI support took steps to raise stakeholder and public awareness by conducting a series of communications activities through print media, social media, national and provincial radio stations including a live broadcast segment on Radio Western Highlands.

The opening of the Regional Workshop was led by the Provincial Administrator of the Western Highlands Province, demonstrating local government buy-in for the objectives of the consultation. The opening session also included opening remarks by the CCDA Managing Director, as well as a short promotional video highlighting PNG climate resilient green growth potential.

The Regional Workshop presentation focused on introducing the CCDA as the NDA to the GCF, and the coordinating services it is mandated to deliver to the provinces through Provincial Climate Change Committees (PCCC) or other existing established mechanisms in a province. Presentations also focused on introducing the GCF, its financing windows and investment criteria and how to develop and implement GCF projects.

The Regional Workshop also included several group exercises engaging participants and designed to identify provincial priorities and projects and using those priorities to formulate a GCF Project development concept.

The Regional Workshop ended with a closing remark from the CCDA Managing Director and participants requesting that CCDA set-up a regional office in the Highlands. The participants also acknowledged the Managing Director's commitment to the workshop by being available for the whole duration of the workshop.



## CHAPTER 4: Participants

The Highlands Regional Workshop welcomed participants from 7 provinces; Eastern Highlands, Enga, Hela, Jiwaka, Simbu, Southern Highlands, and Western Highlands. The workshop exceeded the expected number of 40 participants that was originally planned. Day 1 saw a total of 58 participants (11 women and 47 men). The second day of the workshop welcomed 64 participants, (11 women and 53 men). The lower number of women participants demonstrated the gap in equality that still exists in PNG. The GGGI project team relied on CCDA to lead communications with the provinces and confirm participation; hence GGGI's ability to ensure equal participation was limited. Further, the workshop budget was only able to fund two administrative staff from each province. Provincial administrative staff in PNG are commonly men. These factors show that to ensure inclusivity and gender equality it takes more time, effort, and resources which the project could not accommodate.

Attached in Report Annex 1 is the list of participants for both workshop days one and two. The participants from Government were mostly provincial administration staff, including from the district level, and the national government staff who were a part of the project team. Workshop participants represented a diverse range of sectors and stakeholders including agriculture (NARI & FPCDA & Seed Foundation), forestry & conservation, Water PNG, Churches and local NGOs and champions like tree planting advocates etc. Participants were very eager to engage and contribute throughout the workshop.



## CHAPTER 5: Workshop Opening

The Highlands Regional Workshop was opened in Mt. Hagen on 21st May 2019. Following a 'Word of prayer', the Provincial Administrator of the Western Highlands Province, Mr. Joseph Neng, welcomed all participants to the province and delivered his message on how people in the region were confronted with the everyday challenges of putting up with frequent rainfall, inland flooding and landslides that damaged roads and bridges and prevented people from bringing their produce to the market or access services.

Administrator Neng emphasised that climate change is real and requires action from every one of us to work together. Mr. Neng concluded his opening remarks with: "I see climate change through frequent natural disasters...we all should tap into the GCF resource to collectively address the issue of climate change in the region".

Following the Administrator's opening speech was the Managing Director of the CCDA, Mr. Ruel Yamuna's speech. Mr. Yamuna expressed his thanks and gratitude to the host province and Administrator Mr. Joseph Neng for their hospitality, and the development partners for their support. He elaborated on climate change being one of the greatest challenges facing humanity and the need for CCDA working together with the provinces on issues of climate change.

The opening speech by the Provincial Administrator and the Managing Director outlined the workshop expectations while the GGGI promotional video highlighted PNG's socio-economic-environmental interconnections and climate resilient green growth potential.

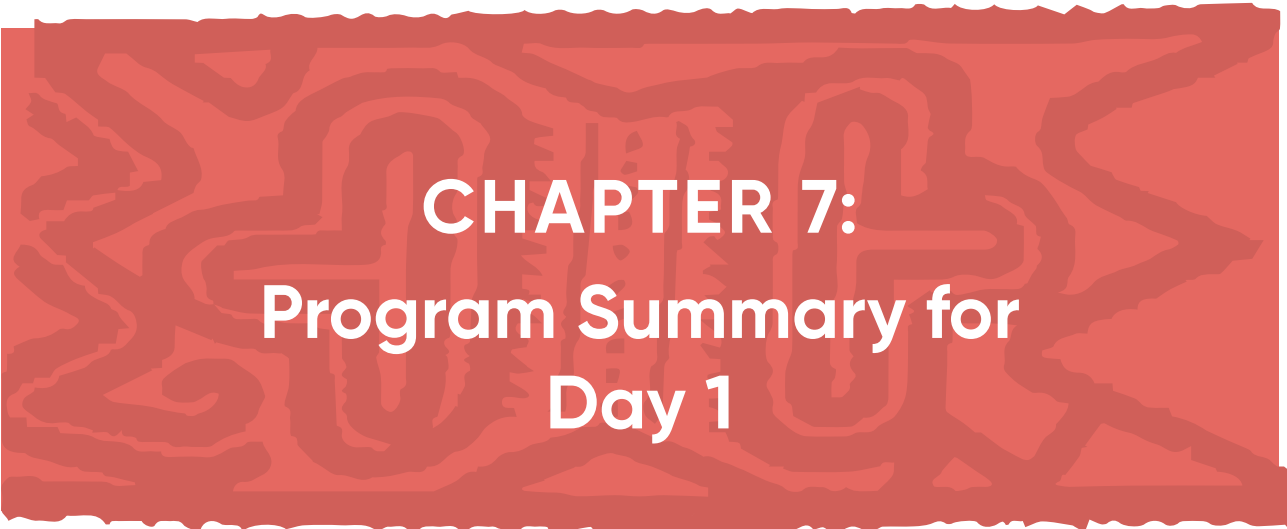
# CHAPTER 6:

## Participant expectations and contributions

An introductory exercise was carried-out to generate participants' expectations and contributions in the workshop. The exercise generated the following information as summarized below:

Expectations	Contributions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know the process on how to access GCF funds?</li> <li>• To know what funding sources and the processes are for accessing the funds</li> <li>• Tell us how to get co-financing on GCF projects.</li> <li>• How would young people and students participate in the process?</li> <li>• How do we link global funds to address village level climate change issues?</li> <li>• How do we improve consultations in government?</li> <li>• Being informed of the process and fully understanding how government works with CSO on mitigation &amp; adaptation priorities.</li> <li>• Understanding the PCCC structure &amp; management</li> <li>• "I did it to benefit many people with no recognition by supplying 20,000 tree seedlings to people and also planting trees...how do I get support"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing experience of projects with CCDA and partners.</li> <li>• How government can contribute to the process through the LLG, NGOs, Provincial government and sectors.</li> <li>• Contribute on how private sector can work with government.</li> <li>• Contribute as a change agent between partners and facilitate change.</li> </ul>

A critical message that was brought to light is, there is no recognition of individual and groups who are championing climate action that contributes to the greater benefit of the society. A Wapenamanda tree grower in the Enga Province, has been planting trees for the last 20-years with no recognition and support from government. Identifying champions on the ground and supporting them through a formal process was a message that was coming through from the expectations listed. Another message that came through is the need for government to prioritize environmental programs for the Highlands region where deforestation is an issue in most provinces due to altitude and increasing population growth in the country.



# CHAPTER 7: Program Summary for Day 1

## 7.1 CCDA's role and responsibilities

A brief presentation was provided by Mr. Eric Sarut, CCDA National Communications Division, on where CCDA as an entity sits across government and its key role and functions. The presentation delved into the details of the PNG Climate Compatible Development Strategy in setting the scene on target priorities for economic development, mitigation & adaptation and how it fits into other higher-level country vision and targets on climate change to set the scene. The key message was CCDA is a recently established entity after its Act 2015 was passed in parliament providing it the legal basis for establishment. Its challenge now is how to work on delivering on its target commitments in-country across key target sectors whilst meeting its international convention benchmarks. CCDA sees the GCF NDA role as an opportunity towards strengthening its coordination role in linking different sectors and stakeholders to GCF to access climate finance in implementing the countries national adaptation and mitigation priorities under its National Adaptation Plan and its UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contribution.

## 7.2 NOL Procedure

The NOL procedure is a key deliverable of the GCF Readiness project. The presentation on the NOL as a key governance mechanism guiding the cross-coordination role of CCDA was provided by Mr. Pole Kale, a local GGGI consultant for the project. The presentation on the NOL process emphasized GCF requirements in seeing country ownership throughout the governance structure from project inception to approval and implementation. The presentation included a graph that mapped out key steps and key entities to be in place to manage the procedure for the NDA towards the final issuance of the NOL for GCF final decision. The key message was that CCDA is working to have all the required process and entities set up as part of its NDA role to manage the process. The NOL presentation was a highlight of all key presentations.

## 7.3 PNG's GCF Readiness Project and Country Program

A brief presentation was also made by Ms. Josephine Baig, GGGI's Program Manager, on the GCF Readiness project. A brief overview on the three key main outcome areas of support was presented i.e. Capacity strengthening, Stakeholder engagement & Private sector mobilization. A quick presentation on key deliverables under each outcome was outlined i.e. Country Program, Policy & Stakeholder engagement analysis report, NOL procedure, Project manuals and communication materials to support NDA functions of CCDA. Mr. Daniel Muñoz-Smith presented on the development of the PNG GCF Country Program by providing a brief on what the country program is and its relevance in guiding the GCF decisions on funding for PNG. The Country Program work has commenced with the engagement of two consultants for the analysis and write up in close collaboration with GGGI and CCDA. The presentation also highlighted that the USAID Climate Ready project is working in close consultation with GGGI by providing technical support to the write up and analysis of the Country Program development.

## 7.4 GCF Project Investment Criteria

Mr. Peniamina Leavai, a senior adviser with the USAID Climate Ready Project presented on the GCF project investment criteria and provided case study examples of projects in other countries that have benefitted in accessing GCF funds by meeting GCF criteria through innovative means. The presentation focused on types of projects the GCF finances, how the GCF selects projects to fund under mitigation, adaptation and cross cutting areas, and what types of finance windows are available and the different thresholds. The key message in the presentation was to clearly communicate a project's impact potential and how funding meets the effectiveness and efficiency criteria. The presentation also touched on the different characteristics of finances i.e. grants, loans, equity and guarantees and how different Access Entities are specialised in what financing structure i.e. UNDP with small grants, ADB with loans & equities etc. The presentation also highlighted GCF projects in Samoa and India to emphasise the message of being innovative and making good use of the financing opportunities by GCF.

# CHAPTER 8: Group Exercises – Day 1

## 8.1 Exercise 1 – Provincial priorities and projects

Group Exercise 1 asked participants to identifying provincial priorities and projects. Participants were asked to form 7 groups – 1 province per table of 7 provinces. They reviewed and discussed questions that were designed to help them identify their provincial climate change priorities. Groups were then asked to list and present the top 10 actions they would take to address/implement these priorities.

**Table-2:** Matrix showing Provincial Priorities and Projects including current activities in the province and by who, where, and the challenges. The provinces are listed alphabetically.

### Eastern Highlands Province

Provincial priorities	Projects	What has been done, by who & challenges
Link whole province with better road network	Road infrastructure	<p>Eastern Highlands Province established a functional PCCC with its own climate fund trust account supported by their former Governor. Interest for climate change funding and activities shifted when the political head of the province changed.</p> <p>Despite the changes, redevelopment of airport, the provincial hospital and the market has progressed well.</p> <p>The priority, however, is to develop climate proof infrastructure—climate compatible development.</p>
Create enabling environment for economic growth	Market infrastructure development	

Agriculture	Drought resistant crops and crop varieties to address issues on food security.
Develop climate proof infrastructure-compatible development	Hospital redevelopment Airport redevelopment

## Enga Province

Provincial priorities	Projects	What has been done, by who & challenges
Strengthen PCCC	Mainstreaming National Climate Change Policies into Provincial Plans and Priorities	Enga has established the PCCC but climate change mitigation and adaptation activities are not fully mainstreamed into provincial development planning and budgeting.
Agriculture	Drought tolerant crop (food security)	
Forestry/ Reforestation	Forestry (sustainable forest management, agroforestry)	
Infrastructure	Climate resilient roads & bridge	
Culture & Eco-tourism		
Education & Health		
Law and Order		
Water	Water supply	





## Hela Province

Provincial priorities	Projects	What has been done by who and where and challenges
Infrastructure Development	Road and bridges	Several transnational corporations operate in the province especially in the petroleum and energy sector such as Oil Search supporting Health and Education; Exxon Mobil supporting Education; and Barrick Niugini supporting Environment and Conservation Programme. Their weakness are the concentration of activities within the project areas.
Clean Energy	Hydro electricity	
Proper town/district design		
Reforestation	Painim graun planim diwai	
Agriculture	Inland fish farming, coffee plantations and other cash crops	Partner with PNG Forestry Authority to convert grassland to forests.
Environment/Conservation projects		UNICEF also involves on education and health. CSOs such as Baptist Union of PNG and Marie Stopes provides relief assistance (earthquake) and these are one-off assistance.

## Jiwaka Province

Provincial priorities	Projects	What has been done, by who and challenges
Clean Energy	Hydro-projects & Solar Power + Generate electricity	JICA's abundant water resources can generate hydropower for the province and the region to be supplemented with solar power. This will benefit families, SMEs, women & youth.
Climate proof infrastructure	Climate proof infrastructure	Roads & bridges to access to market.
Capacity Building	Capacity Building	All Aspects (Young Province).
Gender, Violence issue	Gender, Violence issue	Law & Order and Violence Against Women

Active private sector	Agriculture, Cash crops coffee, Peanuts	<p>The major private sector activity in the province is commercial agriculture dominated by tea and coffee plantations operated by WR Carpenters and Waghi Mek respectively. These commercial agricultural activities are concentrated in the South and North Waghi Districts of the province.</p> <p>The strengths of these private sectors are employment and spin-off economic activity, but their weaknesses are pollution from agricultural pesticides. The major private sector activity in the province is commercial agriculture dominated by tea and coffee plantations operated by WR Carpenters and Whagi Mek respectively. These commercial agricultural activities are concentrated in the South and North Whagi Districts of the province.</p> <p>The strengths of these private sectors are employment and spin-off economic activity, but their weaknesses are pollution from agricultural pesticides.</p>
Effective coordination mechanism	PCCC or existing mechanism	Need for the establishment of the PCCC to effect the coordination mechanism between the national and sub-national level.
Climate-smart agriculture	Increase agriculture yield—drought and frost resistant crops	Agriculture is the backbone of the Jiwaka economy that needs good markets and access to climate proof infrastructure is essential.

## Simbu Province

Provincial priorities	Projects	What has been done, by who and challenges
Health	Prevent wide spreading of malaria	Malaria cases never reported before is now a major health issue in the province. The spread of malaria is attributed to climate induced weather changes that create a niche for mosquitoes to thrive in Simbu and elsewhere in the highlands. Several CSOs such as the Community Development Agency (CDA), Oxfam and IOM are actively involved in 'water and sanitation' projects in Gumine and Sine-Sine Yongomugl Districts. Better water and sanitation could decrease the spread of malaria. Financial resource to expand or replicate such as water and sanitation project is a major challenge.
Road infrastructure	Build climate resilient roads	Continuous rain result landslide/floods—roads, bridge and poor agriculture yield Climate Change impacting development.
Reforestation	Painim Graun. Planim Diwai	Reforestation and afforestation of grasslands and degraded lands in the province. Build capacity of tree farmers in the province. Simbu Tree Growers' Association in partnership with the PNG Forest Authority are planning to convert the grasslands into forest.

Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food security (drought/frost resistant crop);</li> <li>• Cash crops e.g. coffee</li> </ul>	Several stakeholders are undertaking various activities including Fresh Produce Development Cooperation, Oxfam and NARI are working on agriculture in Gumine, Gembogl and Sine-Sine-Yongomugl Districts. The World Bank funded PAPP is also focused on supporting coffee farmers improving coffee production.
Provincial planning and budget– climate change functional office	Establish PCCC or utilise existing mechanism under Disaster Office	Adequate funding and administrative support is required to establish the PCCC and to carry out climate change mitigation and adaptation activities in the province. Lack of funding and clear policy direction has been a challenge.

## Southern Highlands Province

Provincial priorities	Projects	What has been done, by who and challenges
Reforestation	Forest Nursery & Seedling supply	Target to plant 1.0 million trees per year throughout the province by raising seedlings and distributing them in each districts of the province.
Weather Monitoring	Weather stations	Set-up basic weather station for recording rainfall, temperature etc. to provide necessary weather information and correlate it to natural disasters such as the relevance of rainfall to landslides etc.
Agriculture	<p>Drought/frost resistant crop to improve agriculture yield – food security.</p> <p>Build appropriate infrastructure to promote agriculture activities</p>	Engage with NARI to improve agriculture yield plus introducing drought/forest resistant crop varieties.
Health	Capacity building	Health centers with appropriate equipment and drugs.

## Western Highlands Province

Provincial priorities	Projects	What has been done, by who and challenges
Improve livelihood and promote integral human development	Agriculture/Food security	The broad vision of Western Highlands is to improve livelihood and promote integral human development of which health, education; and land, agriculture and forestry are central to drive their priorities. These are areas where climate change impacts hit the most such as widespread of malaria and water-borne disease affecting health of the population; frequent rainfall resulting landslips, crop failures and damaging roads and bridges affecting the local economy.
	Eco-forestry Land degradation	
	Education & Health	

### Summary:

The exercise was a refresher for most as the projects identified are part of their individual provincial plans. Most of the provinces had plans and this exercise helped them to ensure their projects had the right climate rationale for potential financing. Most identified challenge is frequent rainfall and is a big concern to roads, infrastructure, health and food security in the region. It was also good to note they have identified CSO and international development partners doing work and how they can leverage their identified projects with the key partners. A key learning point is linking a climate change project and its intended outcomes towards addressing a bigger provincial priority as can be seen from most provinces in the table above.

## 8.2 Exercise 2 – Private sector and Civil Society Organisations (CSO) Mapping

Group Exercise 2 asked participants to map private sector entities and civil society organizations (CSOs) in their respective provinces. Within their 7 provincial groups, participants were asked to write on Post-Its the name and climate change activity of either a private sector or CSO stakeholders and stick the Post-It on a map of their provinces to indicate where the stakeholder was active. Participants were then asked to discuss and list the strengths and weaknesses of the private sector or CSO stakeholders in their province.

**Table-3:** Matrix showing where private sector and CSO stakeholders are active, and their respective strengths and weaknesses across each province in the highlands region.

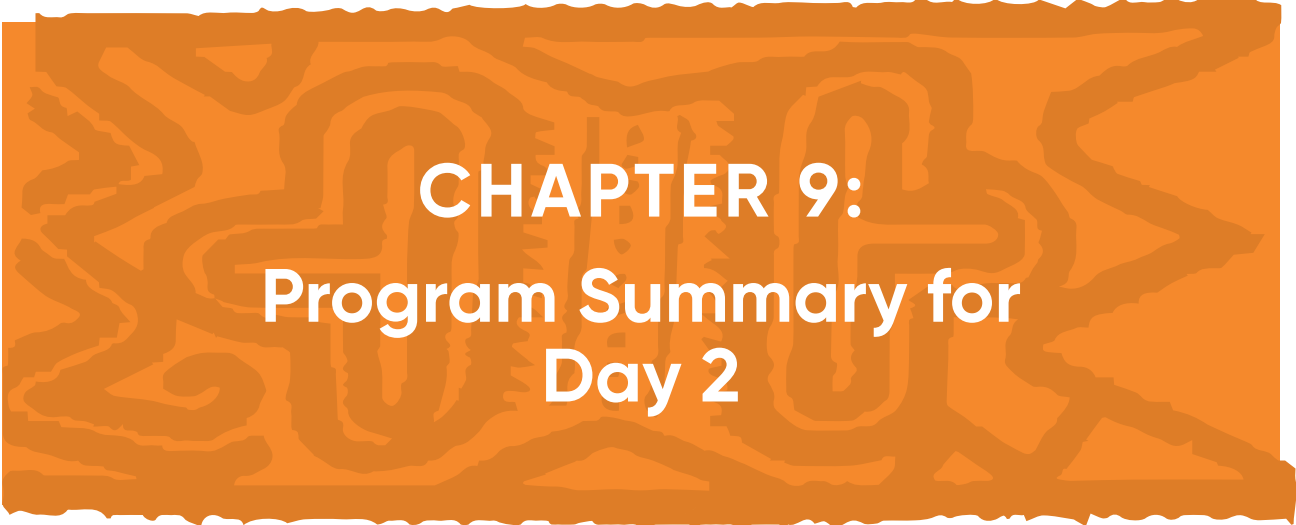
Province	Private sector	Civil Sector
<p><b>Eastern Highlands</b></p> <p>EHP has a good number of international CSO's</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Have capital and finance</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> Profit oriented and contribute to increased emissions</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Professional knowledge, expertise including partnerships and networks</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> Lack of sustainability due to project-based work and the risk of them working in isolation of government.</p>
<p><b>Enga</b></p> <p>Enga has significant long- term mining private sector presence i.e. Porgera Joint Venture including Mt Kare &amp; Small-scale alluvial mining.</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Have capacity to fund climate change initiatives as well as supporting community driven initiatives.</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> Lack of data on their GHG emission. Contribute to deforestation &amp; downstream river pollution.</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Have capacity to implement programs e.g. supplying seedlings. They have good stakeholder engagement in place.</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> Lack of continued capital and finance. Lack of awareness and access to markets.</p>
<p><b>Hela</b></p> <p>Hela is the host province for PNG LNG resource project. Exxon &amp; Oil search private sector presence.</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Big private sector investor presence</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> Services concentrated only in project areas. No good communication.</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> UNICEF and Churches are just being established</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> One off assistance and newly established presence in province.</p>
<p><b>Jiwaka</b></p> <p>Jiwaka has long-term investor WR Carpenters and Churches</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Has good long term agricultural private sector investor and huge agricultural potential.</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> No good communication and networking</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Has established Church institutions i.e. Christian Leaders Training college doing good community outreach in development</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> No alignment and communication between CSO and government.</p>

<p><b>Simbu</b></p> <p>Simbu does not have too many private sectors and strong CSO presence available however farmer associations are active as well as conservation efforts.</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Provide market and trainings</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> Management problem risks</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Many CSO and Churches are present on the ground</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> Onsite to work only when there is funding available.</p>
<p><b>Southern Highlands</b></p> <p>Southern Highlands has a strong Oil search private sector presence. It has good private sector sponsorship and community engagement programs that needs to be tapped into and further utilised in close coordination with government.</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Has private sector presence who pay dividends, train and develop and provide sponsorship support</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> More alignment to government plans.</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Has both local and international CSO to implement programs</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> Lack of sustainability.</p>
<p><b>Western Highlands</b></p> <p>WHP is central location for the upper Highlands region with many commercial and agricultural activities and has the potential to lead on key projects for the upper region.</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Presence of private sector promoting agriculture as well as locals especially women are farmers</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> Lack of coordination and market opportunities for locals to sell their produce</p>	<p><b>Strengths:</b> Locals are well vested with farming techniques and are able to sustain the farming practices</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b> Locals work hard to establish markets for their supplies and no support from the government.</p>

**Summary:**

- The Highlands region has a significant private sector presence working in the extractive industry (mining oil and gas). Key development partners like the Asian Development Bank have been working on the Highlands Highway Road Improvement program for over 10 years. The Tininga Group are investing heavily in agriculture extension work across Jiwaka & Western Highlands provinces.
- The main strength the private sector brings capital and skills. The CSOs on the other hand bring implementation and delivery experience; however, the down side is the inconsistent financial support to carry projects across longer periods. The gap identified is for provinces to start proactively engaging with key CSO and private sector stakeholders and effectively utilize each of their strengths to support provinces in their efforts to adapt and mitigate climate change induced development challenges





## CHAPTER 9: Program Summary for Day 2

The second day of the Regional Workshop was focused on the sub-national level structures and processes; hence the presentations aimed to ensure key measures and stakeholders were in place to ensure the effective delivery of climate finance down to the sub-national level.

Mr. Jonah Auka, CCDA, provided a brief presentation explaining why it is necessary to ensure climate finance is reaching local levels of government where most of the impacted and marginalized community members live. A counterpart from the national government's Department of National Planning and Monitoring also stressed the importance of streamlining climate finance and ensuring that it mirrors the budgeting process of the national government. The key message in the presentation was that by streamlining climate finance into the PNG Government's budgetary process stakeholders would show the ownership element that GCF is looking for in one of its key investment criteria.

A presentation on the role of Provincial Climate Change Committees (PCCC) was also made by Mr. Eric Sarut, CCDA. The purpose of setting up a PCCC is to ensure that CCDA has focal points at the provincial level for networking and dialogue. During the presentation it was noted that of the 5 established PCCCs in PNG two are from the Highlands region; Eastern Highlands province, and Enga province. The mandatory composition of key personnel and entities in the PCCC was also presented. Women and private sector stakeholders, including civil society representatives were mandatory committee members on the PCCC.

Eastern Highlands and Enga were provided the opportunity to present on how they have fared after setting up PCCCs. Eastern Highlands has gone ahead with establishing a trust account for its PCCC and has forged networks with key development partners in implementing climate change related measures like food security projects. The challenges for the Eastern Highlands PCCC are political support, changes in political leadership and the challenge of maintaining steady work without dedicated, continual funding. In Enga province, the PCCC continues to face challenges, particularly in terms of dedicated funding. As a way forward, the CCMA review will look at ways of securing funding for PCCC operations with appropriate national government agencies.

## 9.1 Existing climate resilience and mitigation processes in the provinces

**Table-4:** Matrix highlighting the gaps in the processes currently in place to address climate change, and how PCCC can help to bridge these gaps. The focus was on identifying the processes current in place to address climate change impacts, and the existing gaps within the processes.

Province	Gaps identified	Roles of PCCC
<b>Eastern Highlands</b>	Lack of communication and awareness with stakeholders. Lack of financial support Need capacity building support for PCCC. Need for a policy and plan for PCCCs to implement.	Oversee the implementation of CC activities, formulate policies for climate change in consultation with CCDA, approved budget for CC funding and activities, and work with private sector, NGOs and universities.
<b>Enga</b>	Tribal fighting and logging and mining activities.	Need to strengthen PCCC and mainstream PCCC into planning & budgetary process of provincial administration.
<b>Hela</b>	Climate compatible designs for infrastructure, Landowner issues, and need for improved technology.	Need to establish PCCC.
<b>Jiwaka</b>	Lack of coordination at between 3 tiers of government. Need for more alignment between privates' sector and NGOs, lack of communication, logistics & funding.	There is a need for a PCCC committee set up for the province.
<b>Simbu</b>	Least priority, budget and financial support for CC. Conservation MOUs and CC related organizations in place but lack overall funding to help them be proactive.	Provincial office for CC and disaster. PCCC submission to PEC.
<b>Southern Highlands</b>	No PCCC in place and lack of coordination and planning. Lack of technical and financial support. CC not factored into provincial budgets.	Need to establish PCCC for the province.
<b>Western Highlands</b>	Need for district office disaster offices to be established. Need for annual funding of functions for CC related work.	A PEC submission to approve an interim PCCC that has been set up and work in progress to formalize.



### **Summary:**

- The gaps and challenges identified in the exercise for each province resounded synonymous across the highland's region. There is lack of coordination and hence the need for the setting up of PCCC. The presentation by EHP also gave prominence and set the tone on the importance of having a coordination body in place to help drive the agenda on the effects and impacts of climate change and how each party can work together to address.
- Another important challenge identified is the adequate financing of climate change related work across the region. The issue on the lack adequate technology was also identified.
- A positive aspect worth considering out of the discussions was there are existing arrangements i.e. Conservation MOUs and individual (i.e. Wapenamanda tree planter) and group champions already doing work on conservation and food security (i.e. NARI). The question paused was how avenues such as GCF/ NDA can help to set in train a coordination process and align efforts towards ensuring the availability of finances to upscale the current initiatives already on the ground.

## **9.2 GCF Project Preparation**

In Group Exercise 4 participants discussed the key questions to be considered in the initial phase of GCF project proposal development. Participants were asked to use a key provincial priority/project identified in Day 1, and work through a series of questions that would need to be addressed in the course of developing a GCF proposal. The exercise was targeted at participants to ensure an initial understanding of the GCF Project development processes, what are the key questions that needs to be asked and answers required to formulate a concept note or commence consultations for project development.

**Table-5:** Matrix indicating the provincial responses to questions designed to have participants think through the process of initial GCF project concept development.

## Eastern Highlands Province

Questions	Answer
1	Is the project an Adaption or Mitigation project? Adaptation <i>Upgrade sealed and climate resilient road.</i>
2	What is the Goal of your project? To increase economic growth and market access.
3	What is the total project cost? USD 1 million (PGK 3 m).
4	At what level of GCF are you soliciting and how much? Micro, Small, Medium and Large Micro (less than USD 10 m) US 750 thousand.
5	What is the project's co-financing amount and who will fund it? USD 250 thousand for co-financing through DSIP/ PSIP from the Provincial Government and DDA. Co-financing also from the private sector and the national government.
6	What is the Type of Financial Instrument is the project looking at? Grant (from GCF).
7	What is the Climate Rationale behind your project? Climate resilient road.
8	Is the project aligned to the development priorities of the GoPNG? Yes, Vision 2050 & MTDP-III, DDA & Provincial Development Plan.
9	Have you done a Problem and Solution Tree in identifying the Causes and the Effects to your core problem? (T2) Yes - through PCCC consultations.
10	What is the Theory of Change for the project? Improve livelihood by opening up market access.
11	Is there a Logical Framework Matrix for the project? Can be developed upon start of project.
12	What are your Environmental and Social Safeguards? Consultation with landowners and stakeholders to identify impacts and environmental risks.
13	Is the project considered being beneficial to People with Disabilities (PWDs) and Gender Equity? Yes. Accessibility for services and improve quality of life.  Yes, No. If no, what is the reason?

14	What are the Risks and Assumptions to the project? (Risks are things that will hinder the project and are outside of the project's influence, e.g., natural disaster, organizational, political, tribal, operational, land, etc. Assumptions are what is in place now that will make the project work. For e.g., political will, public and community support, budget, etc.)	Political pressure, land issue and community support.
15	Does your project have credible and evidence-based data?	Yes. (traffic registry on road user data).
16	Is the project sustainable/ ownership after the GFC?	Yes. GoPNG via the Provincial Department of Works.

## Enga

Questions		Answer
1	Is the project an Adaption or Mitigation project?	Mitigation.
2	What is the Goal of your project?	Reduce CO <sub>2</sub> and maintain ecosystem services.
3	What is the total project cost?	USD 500,000 (K1.5 m).
4	At what level of GCF are you soliciting and how much? Micro, Small, Medium and Large	Micro (USD 10 m).
5	What is the project's co-financing amount and who will fund it	USD 50 thousand for co-financing through DSIP/ PSIP from the Provincial Government and DDA. Co-financing also from the private sector and the national government.
6	What is the Type of Financial Instrument is the project looking at?	Grant (from GCF).
7	What is the Climate Rationale behind your project?	Contribute to CO <sub>2</sub> reduction.
8	Is the project aligned to the development priorities of the GoPNG?	Yes, Vision 2050 & MTDP-III, DDA & Provincial Development Plan.
9	Have you done a Problem and Solution Tree in identifying the Causes and the Effects to your core problem? (T2)	Yes- guided by Vision 2050.
10	What is the Theory of Change for the project?	CO <sub>2</sub> reduced, and ecosystem maintained.

11	Is there a Logical Framework Matrix for the project?	To be developed.
12	What are your Environmental and Social Safeguards?	No risks foreseen.
13	Is the project considered being beneficial to People with Disabilities (PWDs) and Gender Equity?  Yes, No. If no, what is the reason?	Yes. Accessibility for services and improve quality of life.
14	What are the Risks and Assumptions to the project? (Risks are things that will hinder the project and are outside of the project's influence, e.g., natural disaster, organisational, political, tribal, operational, land, etc. Assumptions are what is in place now that will make the project work. For e.g., political will, public and community support, budget, etc.)	Tribal fighting, mining and logging.
15	Does your project have credible and evidence-based data?	Yes. (tree planting data to be captured).
16	Is the project sustainable/ ownership after the GCF?	Yes. GoPNG via the Provincial Government Forestry Division.

## Hela Province

Questions	Answer	
1	Is the project an Adaption or Mitigation project?  <i>Reforestation.</i>	Mitigation
2	What is the Goal of your project?	Reduction of carbon sequestration through reforestation/afforestation by raising and supplying 1.0 million tree seedlings throughout the province.
3	What is the total project cost?	USD 1.5 million (K5 m).
4	At what level of GCF are you soliciting and how much? Micro, Small, Medium and Large	Micro (USD 1.5 m).
5	What is the project's co-financing amount and who will fund it?	USD 250,000 (\$100,000 DSIP/PSIP from the Provincial Government and DDA and \$150,000 from Oil Search/Exxon Mobil).
6	What is the Type of Financial Instrument is the project looking at?	Grant.
7	What is the Climate Rationale behind your project?	Clean development mechanism through afforestation/reforestation– CO <sub>2</sub> sequestration.

8	Is the project aligned to the development priorities of the GoPNG?	Yes, Vision 2050 & MTDP-III, Provincial Development Plan.
9	Have you done a Problem and Solution Tree in identifying the Causes and the Effects to your core problem? (T2)	Yes.
10	What is the Theory of Change for the project?	Sequester atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> responsible for greenhouse effect or climate change.
11	Is there a Logical Framework Matrix for the project?	Yes. Activities that support the project.
12	What are your Environmental and Social Safeguards?	No or minimal environmental impact.
13	Is the project considered being beneficial to People with Disabilities (PWDs) and Gender Equity?  Yes, No. If no, what is the reason?	Yes. Cleaner environment for all humanity that is beneficial to everyone.
14	What are the Risks and Assumptions to the project? (Risks are things that will hinder the project and are outside of the project's influence, e.g., natural disaster, organisational, political, tribal, operational, land, etc. Assumptions are what is in place now that will make the project work. For e.g., political will, public and community support, budget, etc.)	Political pressure, land issue, tribal warfare and frosts/drought.
15	Does your project have credible and evidence-based data?	Yes. CO <sub>2</sub> to be avoided by the project (need to be projected).
16	Is the project sustainable/ ownership after the GCF?	Yes. It is an environmentally friendly involving the GoPNG through the PNG Forest Authority.

## Jiwaka Province

Questions	Answer
1	Is the project an Adaption or Mitigation project?  <i>Clean Energy–Solar Power Project.</i>
2	What is the Goal of your project?  The project will generate 'Lights, learning, economics, healthy living and gender equity' while at the same time.
3	What is the total project cost?  USD 258,000 (K860,000).
4	At what level of GCF are you soliciting and how much? Micro, Small, Medium and Large  Micro (USD 258,000).

5	What is the project's co-financing amount and who will fund it?	USD 250,000 (\$60,000 or K200, 000 DSIP/PSIP from the Provincial Government.
6	What Type of Financial Instrument is the project looking at?	Grant (from GCF).
7	What is the Climate Rationale behind your project?	Avoiding CO <sub>2</sub> through clean energy development.
8	Is the project aligned to the development priorities of the GoPNG?	Yes, Vision 2050 & MTDP-III, Provincial Development Plan etc.
9	Have you done a Problem and Solution Tree in identifying the Causes and the Effects to your core problem? (T2)	Yes. Avoid tree cutting or fuel wood consumption; health risk etc.
10	What is the Theory of Change for the project?	Beneficial to all population.
11	Is there a Logical Framework Matrix for the project?	
12	What are your Environmental and Social Safeguards?	Nil or minimum risks.
13	Is the project considered being beneficial to People with Disabilities (PWDs) and Gender Equity?  Yes, No. If no, what is the reason?	Yes. Electricity is beneficial to everyone.
14	What are the Risks and Assumptions to the project? (Risks are things that will hinder the project and are outside of the project's influence, e.g., natural disaster, organizational, political, tribal, operational, land, etc. Assumptions are what is in place now that will make the project work. For e.g., political will, public and community support, budget, etc.)	Disaster, tribal fights.
15	Does your project have credible and evidence-based data?	Data-baseline information: PNG Power, Health and Education.
16	Is the project sustainable/ ownership after the GCF?	Yes. Government and Family ownership.

## Simbu

Simbu unfortunately did not do this exercise. The reason for this is because due to ongoing changes in the administration the leadership was not available to make a decision on participation. Only one representative was sent to the workshop and this one representative sent by Simbu had only limited experience and did not feel he was able to answer the questions posed without consultation with other officers from Simbu. Therefore, the Simbu representative instead joined the Jiwaka group for the exercise.

## Southern Highlands Province

	Questions	Answer
1	Is the project an Adaption or Mitigation project?	Mitigation <i>Reforestation.</i>
2	What is the Goal of your project?	Mitigation—carbon sequestration through reforestation/afforestation by raising and supplying 30,000 tree seedlings throughout the province.
3	What is the total project cost?	USD 1.5 million (K3.3 m).
4	At what level of GCF are you soliciting and how much? Micro, Small, Medium and Large	Micro.
5	What is the project's co-financing amount and who will fund it?	USD 250,000 (\$100,000 DSIP/PSIP from the Provincial Government and DDA and \$150,000 from Oil Search/Exxon Mobil), and PNG Forest Authority.
6	What is the Type of Financial Instrument is the project looking at?	Grant.
7	What is the Climate Rationale behind your project?	Clean development mechanism through afforestation/reforestation—carbon sequestration.
8	Is the project aligned to the development priorities of the GoPNG?	Yes, Vision 2050 & MTDP-III.
9	Have you done a Problem and Solution Tree in identifying the Causes and the Effects to your core problem? (T2)	Yes- through community consultations.
10	What is the Theory of Change for the project?	Sequester atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> responsible for greenhouse effect or climate change.
11	Is there a Logical Framework Matrix for the project?	Yes. Activities that support the project.
12	What are your Environmental and Social Safeguards?	Effective control measures/policies.
13	Is the project considered being beneficial to People with Disabilities (PWDs) and Gender Equity?  Yes, No. If no, what is the reason?	Yes. Cleaner environment for all humanity.

14	What are the Risks and Assumptions to the project? (Risks are things that will hinder the project and are outside of the project's influence, e.g., natural disaster, organisational, political, tribal, operational, land, etc. Assumptions are what is in place now that will make the project work. For e.g., political will, public and community support, budget, etc.)	Political pressure, land issue and community support.
15	Does your project have credible and evidence-based data?	Yes. CO <sub>2</sub> to be avoided by the project (need to be projected).
16	Is the project sustainable/ ownership after the GCF?	Yes. GoPNG the PNG Forest Authority.

## Western Highlands Province

Questions		Answer
1	Is the project an Adaption or Mitigation project?	Adaptation <i>Building Climate resilient road.</i>
2	What is the Goal of your project?	Minimise road accidents and death tolls and increase economic growth.
3	What is the total project cost?	USD 10 million (K33 m).
4	At what level of GCF are you soliciting and how much? Micro, Small, Medium and Large	Micro (USD 10 m).
5	What is the project's co-financing amount and who will fund it?	USD 1 million for co-financing through DSIP/PSIP from the Provincial Government and DDA. Co-financing also from the private sector and the national government.
6	What is the Type of Financial Instrument is the project looking at?	Grant (from GCF).
7	What is the Climate Rationale behind your project?	Climate resilient road and bridge infrastructure.
8	Is the project aligned to the development priorities of the GoPNG?	Yes, Vision 2050 & MTDP-III, DDA & Provincial Development Plan.
9	Have you done a Problem and Solution Tree in identifying the Causes and the Effects to your core problem? (T2)	Yes - through community consultations.
10	What is the Theory of Change for the project?	Improve livelihood (decrease road accidents and deaths).
11	Is there a Logical Framework Matrix for the project?	Yes. Activities that support the project.



12	What are your Environmental and Social Safeguards?	Consultation with landowners and stakeholders to identify impacts and environmental risks.
13	Is the project considered being beneficial to People with Disabilities (PWDs) and Gender Equity?  Yes, No. If no, what is the reason?	Yes. Accessibility for services and improve quality of life.
14	What are the Risks and Assumptions to the project? (Risks are things that will hinder the project and are outside of the project's influence, e.g., natural disaster, organizational, political, tribal, operational, land, etc. Assumptions are what is in place now that will make the project work. For e.g., political will, public and community support, budget, etc.)	Political pressure, land issue and community support.
15	Does your project have credible and evidence-based data?	Yes. (traffic registry and hospital records).
16	Is the project sustainable/ ownership after the GCF?	Yes. GoPNG via the Provincial Department of Works.

### Summary:

There was clarity in distinguishing between adaptation and mitigation projects overall. However, some projects (such as those under 1m USD) could be too small for GCF funding. The exercise did help participants understand the climate rationale which must be applied to development projects that they are more familiar with. Not every development project is also a climate change project, the participants discussed what impacts climate is having in their province which is affecting the development and could be counteracted as part of a climate change and development project. Everyone understood the importance of the co-financing aspect of potential projects and where to identify the sources of co-finance. Alignment to country priorities was clearly identified. Many risks and assumptions are similar for every province. Sustainability was clear and there was good indication on the importance of data and reporting against a standard framework which everyone was positive towards. It was a very good exercise for everyone and hopefully an exercise they could deliberate on further back at each of their own provinces. One of the participants mentioned the importance of the Accredited Entity who would be the organisation who would present the proposal to GCF. This is part of the next steps in project development. The project proponent must approach and reach agreement with an Accredited Entity to take on the project and develop and submit it to GCF through the proper approval processes.

<sup>1</sup> Accredited Entities are responsible for channelling GCF resources to programmes and projects. GCF accredits Direct Access Entities that work at the sub-national or national level, as well as organizations working at regional and international levels. More information can be found here: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/tools/entity-directory>



## CHAPTER 10: Summary of Reflections

The Highlands Regional Workshop was well attended and the participation level during both days was high. Workshop evaluations indicate that almost all the participants valued the workshop as a highly relevant forum for discussion on the issues of climate change, as well as providing a direct consultative opportunity with the CCDA and international development partners.

Most participants saw the workshops as very educational with presentations by the Eastern Highlands and Enga provinces on the role and work of their PCCC providing good lessons and challenges to other provincial participants from the administrations.

The workshop also provided the opportunity for lone champions doing climate mitigation work in the region to deliberate on their work and bring attention to what can be done to improve their efforts in the province. A good example is the Enga tree grower. The evaluation indicates that the workshop helped the region to understand and appreciate climate action efforts happening in other provinces, establish PCCCs, work to raise their concerns on government's lack of coordination and budgetary support to the general issue of climate change both in the adaptation and mitigation priority areas.

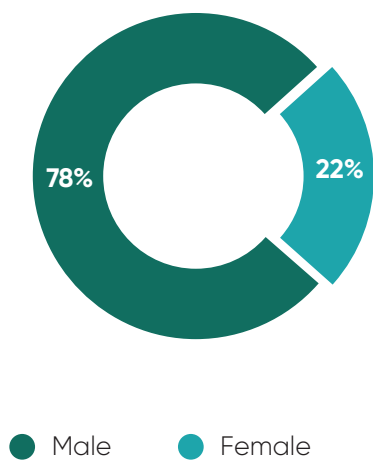
Participants also appreciated the presentations noting it was very interactive and gave opportunity for comments and discussions.

Overall, participant feedback indicated the purpose of the workshop was achieved over the course of the two-day workshops.

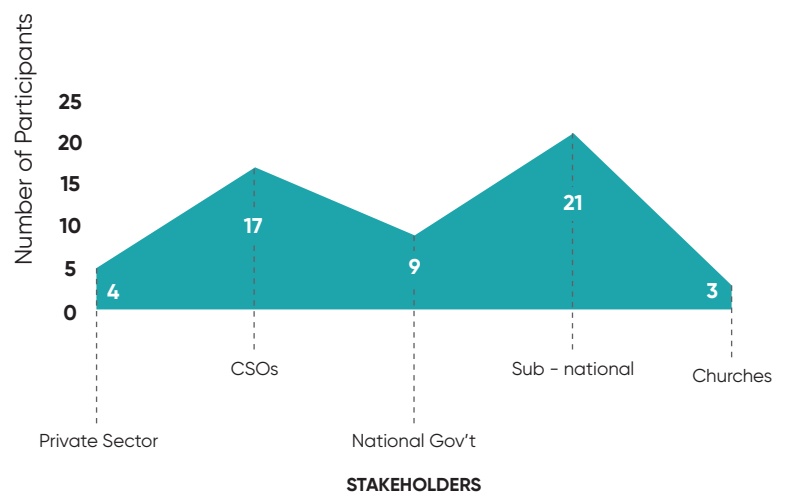
**Figure-1** indicates that there was less female participation (22%) or about 13 women participated in the highlands regional workshop compared to male at 78-percent or 46 over the 2-days workshop. Even there were fewer female participants, most actively participated in terms of questions and answers and presentations.

**Figure-2** indicates the level of participation from different stakeholders in the region.

**Level of Participation  
Highlands Regional Workshop  
Male vs Female**



**Stakeholder participation  
level Highlands**



# Annexes

## Annex 1: Registration List for Day 1 & Day 2 for GCF Highlands Regional Workshop

### Participant Registration GCF Regional Workshop Mount Hagen Day 1 – 21 May 2019

No	Name	Gender	Organisation	Contact (Telephone)	Email
1	Michael Pagasa	Male	Baptist Union PNG	72488216	mpagasa@bupng.org.pg
2	Nicole Masta	Female	DNPM		nicole.masta15@gmail.com
3	Daniel Munoz Smith	Male	GGGI		daniel.ms@gggi.org
4	Yangga Trepe	Male	Baiyer District Administration		kukipa46@gmail.com
5	Timothy Lawton	Male	Eastern Highlands P/ Government		timilawton@gmail.com
6	Simon Yopo	Male	Eastern Highlands P/ Government	73693068	
7	Frank Kame	Male	Lembena Land Owners	73574742	
8	Clierls Paiya		Wanepap Cath. Papa Ass	715995003	
9	Stanley watakson	Male	Director Cooperate Jiwaka	72228481	
10	Paul Brown Kaupa	Male	Coordinator – Simbu Province	74583600	
11	Qwintin Grawa	Male	CLP	72798449 / +610405443759	

12	Peniamina. L	Male	USAID Climate Ready	73188676	pleavai@pacificclimateready.org
13	Joseph Neng	Male	WHPA	72490532	
14	Nidatha Martin	Female	CCDA		nidathamartin@gmail.com
15	Ethel Namuri	Female	CCDA		eanamuri@gmail.com
16	Sarah Stocks	Female	UNDP FCPF		sarahstocks77@gmail.com
17	Brian Kunai	Male	DNPM		brian_kunai@planning.gov.pg
18	Ricks Tanda	Male	GGGI		ricks.tanda@gggi.org
19	Andigi Eric Yuguli	Male	HELA Provincial Administration		ericuguli32@gmail.com
20	James Hibuya	Male	HELA Provincial Administration	73353233	
21	Pole Kale	Male	GGGI		polekale@gmail.com
22	Norma Sagom	Male	Baptist Union PNG (WHP)		Nsagom@gmail.com
23	Frank Wangnapi	Male	Eastern Highlands P/ Administration	7114315	fwangnapi@yahoo.com
24	Kelly Karasi Moe	Male	Eastern Highlands P/ Administration	71931456	kellykarasi16@gmail.com
25	Bava Simaru	Male	Eastern Highlands P/ Administration	71130505	
26	Katie Eberle	Female	CCDA	70561437	
27	Michael wandil	Male	Jiwaka Provincial Government	75907429	
28	PaulKomb	Male	WHPA	72471309	
29	Presey Puri	Male	Sobigom Engineering Solutions	75221276	
30	Thomas Daki	Male	Sobigom Engineering Solutions	73456103	
31	Pitiwin Rawali	Male	Water PNG	72250545/ 75576208	rawalipitiwingkiim257.com
32	Kud Sitango	Male	Nari Tambul	73666143	
33	Michael Koim	Male	WHP	76195710/73464720	
34	Dominic Titip	Male	Seed Foundation	75612668	dtitip@gmail.com
35	Albert Ambili	Male	Giluwe Bird Watch	7358815/5421463	

36	James Nane	Male	SHPG	70936096	jamesnanedus@gmail.com
37	Daniel Ziling	Male	Jimmy District/ Highlands Youth Development Agency	74863050/79354491	
38	Philip Kaplex	Male	Jimmy District/ Highlands Youth Development Agency	74863050/79354491	
39	Joshua Powih	Male	Nebliyer (WHP)	73809730	
40	Jessica Noki	Female	Nebliyer (WHP)	73809730	
41	Peter S tanda	Male	Wapenamanda	74401663	
42	Philip Kansol	Male	Mt. Peoples Association	72458106	
43	Tiga Wauwe	Male	Fresh Produce Dev. Agencies	7453684	twauwe@gmail.com
44	Camilus Pinzen	Male	Fresh Produce Dev. Agencies	72192699	
45	Pais kar	Male	WHPA - Disaster Office	73311450	
46	James Kond	Male	Melpa International Ltd	79833123	
47	Solomon Pup	Male	WHP	75705288	
48	M. Willie Gabriel	Male	Mul Conservation Inc	70063502	
49	Mathew Joseph	Male	WHPA- DPI- Nebliyer	72772286	
50	Gwen Sissiou	Female	CCDA		gsissiou@gmail.com
51	Ruel Yamuna	Male	CCDA		
52	Michael Nelson	Male	FCFP/UNDP		
53	Jackqueline Aitsi	Female	CCDA		joaitsi@gmail.com
54	Linda Dos	Female	Akron Womens Development	75940930	
55	Henry Ru	Male	WHP	71175508	
56	Aiyos Kiap	Male	Public Interest/ NGO	75603632	
57	Leoneth William	Female	Mt. Hagen Central		
58	Josie Baig	Female	GGGI	74233103	

## Participant Registration GCF Regional Workshop Mount Hagen Day 2 -22 May 2019

No	Name	Gender	Organisation	Contact (Telephone)	Email
1	Kud Sitango	Male	NARI - Tambul	73666143	
2	Paul Komb	Male	Nebilyer District	724711309	
3	Frank Kame	Male	Wabag Enga	73574742	
4	Michael Pagasa	Male	Baptist Union PNG	72488216	
5	Frank Wangnali	Male	EHPA	71114315	fwanggnali@yahoo.com
6	Mathew Joseph	Male	WHPA-DPI-Nebilyer	72772286	mathewjoseph0312@gmail.com
7	Kelly Karasi Moe	Male	EHPA	71931456	kellykarasi16@gmail.com
8	Kattie Eberle	Female	CCDA	70561437	
9	Daniel Munor Smith	Male	GGGI	73393611	
10	Veronica Jacob	Female	PNGFA	71942758	vjacob1313@gmail.com
11	Murraylyn Kume	Female	Asples Foundation	73321459	
12	Paul Brown	Male	Simbu Provincial Admin	74583600	
13	Philip Tulpa	Male	DDA/CEO - Tambul Nebilyer	71765523	
14	Jessica Noki	Female	Nebilyer District	73809730	
15	Leonet William	Female	Hagen Central		
16	Jenny Mek	Female	Caritas PNG	72492744	cmbtcaritashagen@gmail.com
17	Peniamina Leavi	Male	USAID Climate Ready	73188676	
18	Brian Kunai	Male	DNPM	75673882/3084126	brian_kunai@planning.gov.pg
19	Ethel Namuri	Female	CCDA		eanamuri@gmail.com
20	Willie Gabriel	Male	Mul Conservation	70063502	wgkama@gmail.com
21	Johannes D Pook	Male	RCD Foundation Inc. CBO	72936577/76970477	foundation21.rcd@gmail.com
22	Tiga wawe		Fresh Produce Dev. Agro	74536848	
23	James Nave	Male	SHPG	70936096	jamesnandedus@gmail.com
24	Thomas Mek	Male	IOM Jiwaka	73333528	tmek@iom.int

25	Nicole Masta	Female	DNPM		nicolemasta15@gmail.com
26	Timothy Lawton	Male	EPG		timilawton@gmail.com
27	Andigi Eric Yuguli	Male	Hela		eric Yuguli32@gmail.com
28	James Hibuya	Male	Hela	73353233	
29	Philip Kansol	Male	Mt. Giluwe Petples Assoc.	72458106	philipkansol104@gmail.com
30	Keith Yaen	Male	EPG	73693068	
31	Pitiwin Rawali	Male	WPNG		rawalipitiwingkiim297@gmail.com
32	Peter S Tanda	Male	Enga	74401663	
33	Daniel Ziling	Male	HYDA- Jiwaka- Jimmy District	74863050/72295264	
34	Philip Kaplex	Male	HYDA- Jiwaka- Jimmy District	74863050/72295264	
35	Michael Koim	Male	WHP	76195710/73464720	
36	Stanley Wantakson	Male	Director- Jiwaka Admin	72228481	
37	Eluid Morgarom	Male		75576381	
38	Pole Kale	Male	GGGI		polekale@gmail.com
39	Amos Kiap	Male	Public Interest Advocate	75603632	
40	Joshua Powih	Male	WHPA	73809730	
41	Pais Kar	Male	WHPA	73311450	
42	Henry Ru	Male	WHPA	71175508	
43	Presley Puri	Male	Sobigan Engineering Solutuons	75221246	presleypuri4@gmail.com
44	Jonak Auka	Male	CCDA	72094033	jonahauka@gmail.com
45	Ps Thomas Ton	Male	Vission for Homes	72034307	
46	Ricks Tanda	Male	GGGI	70349957	
47	Norma Sagom	Female	Baptist Union PNG	70368885	nsagom@gmail.com
48	Yangga Trepe	Male	Baiyer District Admin	73519542	kukipa46@gmail.com
49	Tamai Dupaim	Male	Baiyer District Admin	71525374	TD@gmail.com



50	Kefa Peter & Wagghi Kaima	Male	Simbu Disable and Vulnerable persons Association Inc.	74617732	sim.disvul@gmail.com
51	Bezallel Tikili		DEFP Forest Association	70774380	bezslleltikili@gmail.com
52	Ruel Yamuna	Male	CCDA		ryamuna959@gmail.com
53	Richard Paulus	Male	NBC RWH	70760507	
54	Gwen Sissiou	Female	CCDA		gsissiou@gmail.com
55	Nidatha Martin	Female	CCDA		nidathamartin@gmail.com
56	J Aitsi	Female	CCDA		joaitsi@gmail.com
57	Larsen Daboyan	Male	CCDA		larsendaboyan@gmail.com
58	Steven Mola	Male	WHPA	71893542	smola.whpa@gmail.com
59	Philip Tulpa	Male	DDA/CEO - WHP		philip.tulpa64@gmail.com
60	Stanley Wantakson	Male	Jiwaka Admin		wantakson@gmail.com
61	Abert Ambili	Male	Private Observer	73588815/5421463	
62	Paul Muingnepe	Male	MMA		pmuing@gmail.com
63	Moses Palo	Male	Mopa Farming		mopafarming@gmail.com
64	James Kond	Male	Melpa International Ltd		melpainternationaltd@gmail.com

## Annex 2: Workshop Evaluations Summary for Highlands

### GCF Readiness Highlands Regional Workshop Evaluation Summary

The GCF evaluation questionnaire had two main question types 'demographic & evaluation' questions.

A total of 25 out of 64 participants responded to the evaluation based on day 2 which had highest turnout of participants and the day when all evaluation forms were collected.

Demographic questions	tally of responses
1. Gender	
Male	21
Female	4
2. Place of work	various posts in the region
3. Which sector you represent?	
public sector	14
private sector	2
CSO	8
Academia	1
Other	
Evaluation questions	
1. Which days of the workshop did you attend	Day 2 attended by 15
2. Was the workshop relevant for your work	Yes - 15
3. Was there adequate time for question & answers?	Yes - 10
4. Were the presentations clear and relevant to the workshop objectives?	Yes - 9
5. I benefitted from the project experiences shared by other participants?	Yes - 9
6. I found opportunities to collaborate with others	Yes - 10
7. Given the topic of being ready to access GCF finance, the workshop was too short, appropriate, too long.	13 out of 15 responded that it was the appropriate length of time, however several suggested for a longer timeframe.

8. The workshop content was (easy, appropriate, difficult)	21 out of 25 responded that the content was appropriate whilst 2 stated it was difficult.
9. Please comment on what you thought was good, bad or what could be improved in the workshop.	22/25 stated the workshop was good however made a note on length of presentation to be longer
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The general feedback was the workshop was educational, an eye opener, very needs focused and timely. The presentations were clear to most of the respondents and there was good question and answer sessions. However, concerns were raised on how soon CCDA would come down and start meaningfully interact and implement some priority projects. A good point also noted was the role of PCCC in provinces as a start to good coordination and alignment on climate change project implementation.</p>	

## Annex 3: Workshop Documents

### 1. Program folder

Includes the final workshop program as well as the annotated agenda used by workshop facilitators.

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1vDUeLbc\\_IRh56UXhOa2ldGY60-8MlohB](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1vDUeLbc_IRh56UXhOa2ldGY60-8MlohB)

### 2. PowerPoint folder

Includes all PPTs delivered.

- Day 1: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1AuiB8HKYbzZwrfxz7UJEoikdXaKuS7pP>
- Day 2: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1yGmkc0jjbE33Yzv2Oq5w9feLM9ZUnNpE>

### 3. Exercise Outputs folder

- Eastern Highlands: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Vker970-gy7xI5CT3yMnnr9Q4-0Y7RII>
- Enga: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1CQikR3fQVIAN8mx0iDiGMOWC3qWgwGCu>
- Hela: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1itCWqdvovcnY89qWVvk3PvdTzSpFdBu>
- Jiwaka: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1J9wcN7Pw-WEqD\\_oMpoyzKpe\\_btoMsiPK](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1J9wcN7Pw-WEqD_oMpoyzKpe_btoMsiPK)
- Simbu: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1EyMWzrLtQ9kM1x-ziCKWdfzA5JegliAB>
- Southern Highlands: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DhsqF1daAr\\_VAHwjI-V-YI86KiHmsgSc](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DhsqF1daAr_VAHwjI-V-YI86KiHmsgSc)
- Western Highlands: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ixjGycnKJy7PAOBwG-frq6RkVemlld8M>

### 4. Photos folder

Includes a selection of facilitators and workshop participants delivering presentations and completing group exercises.

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1u6kjYNNI4vYDEikQ5rp207ObG21GyY\\_o](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1u6kjYNNI4vYDEikQ5rp207ObG21GyY_o)



